gress has been against the whole system. The Southern Democrata deligne to proclaim the fact. Pains have been taken to analyze every one of those votes, and if Pierce be elected he is bound by every principle of con-sistency, ly all his previous course, to veto every bill that may be introduced for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

that may be introduced for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

This system was started at an early period in the United States, and if I am not greatly mistaken, it was under the Presidency of Toomas Jederson, in 1886, the Caraberland Road was commenced. It was an important work in its day, as by it the West was connected with the Atlantic. The Camberland Road was commenced, and year after year appropriations were made till it nearly reached the Mississippi, and I well remember having a conversation with Henry Clay, in which he went into all the details of the system. I was surprised to hear him speak of the great importance he attached to it even at that early day. He told me of the many servere contests he had had to carry through the appropriations for the prosecution of the road. Whenever it came up in Congress, all foil back, and left him to bear the brust of the battle.

Brave old warrior! Thou hast been victor on many a hard-fought field, but now at last, thou hast fallen captive to him who conquers all! Green may the grassever grow on thy grave. lightly may the clods of the ralley press upon thee. Thou hast gone, but thy memory will live for ever in the hearts of millions. [Tremendons cheering.] The music of thy clarion voice is hushed, and the majestic flow of thy eloquence has a ceased, at the maxims of thy wisdom will remain forever for

will live for ever in the hearts of millions. [Tremendons cheering.] The music of thy clarion voice is hushed, and the majestic flow of thy cloquence has ceased, but the maxims of thy wisdom will remain forever for the guidance and instruction of mankind. [Continue] the guidance and instruction of mankind. [Continue] cheers.] Thou hast gone, but thou will live forever in every valley, on every plain, on every mountain top of America, as long as stand the everlasting hills.

Thou hast already taken thy place among the immortals—the Ciceros, the Sullys, the Canthams—their equal if not their superior. [Great cheering.] The pillars of thy fame, standing on the earth, reach to the Heavens and sparkle in the skies. [Continued cheering.]

Oh, my countrymen, hearken to the voice of the particle as he speaks from the grave. I rejoice that I was born on the same soil that gave him birth. I rejoice that I belong to the party to which his energy, his genius and his power gave life and character and form and energy. [Great applause.] Aye, and those slanderers and calumniators of his life, those miserable faishiers who have passed their lives in villiying him, now try to join in the glad shout of praise! Editore, whose columns have recked with calumny against Mr. Clay, now that he has gone to his grave, declure that he was slaways. "a statesman, a patriot and an honest mun." They were false then and tree now, or they were true then and false now. Either horn of the dillemna stampethem with infamy.

Another great light hose gone out. One by one they

false now. Either horn of the dilicuma stampetician with infamy.

Another great light has gone out. One by one they have sunk to the tomb. First Calhoun, then Clay, now Webster. Great trainwirs, whose Adantean shoulders were fit to bear "the weight of mightiest monarchies. But another patriot, another soldier yet remains to us—rother who has "done the statesome service—another who has bared his become for forty years to the swords of her enemies—snother patriot who never had a sentiment, who never uttered a word, who never performed an action, but it was for the clory and the honor and the prosperity of his country; and that patriot is yet, thank God, left to us, and he stands up before the people of the United States as the representatives of Wing principles, of American principles, of the principles of constitutional theirty.

The type of the principles of the principles of Chief the State of Principles of Chief the State of Chief the State of Chief the State of Chief the State of Chippews, and I said—"If the Whig party had the same energy, the same galantry, the same thravery, the same devotion to their country which the hero displayed on those fields of his glory, then would the fame of Scott be windicated—[great cheering]—then would Winfield Scott he litted upon their ishoulders and their hearts into the Presidential cheir."

Fellow-citizens, let us rise to the responsibility of our

their ishoulders and their hearts into the Presidential chair."
Fellow-citizens, let us rise to the responsibility of our position. We stand here among scenes of American patriotism. We have the privilege to stand on the soll consecrated by Washington and his compatriots. Here it is, that while we indulge in refreshing memories of the past, we should receive thow much we owe to this land which has been given us for an inheritance.

Look at our noble country. God has showered on this people, with lavi h hands, his richest gifts. We have gone on increasing our territory, until we now stretch from ocean to ocean. On one side we are coming in contact with the millions of civilized Europe; and on the other with the hordes of Asia. In all that constitutes the welfare of a people, we have advanced by giant strider—in the arts that edom, in the sciences that expand, in the literature that refines, in the philosophy that strider—in the arts that edorn, in the sciences that ex-pand, in the literature that refines, in the philosophy that exalts, in the religion that purifies—all, all have advanced among us with strides that have never before been equaled on this entry; and though yet in our infancy, in power, and strength, and resources, we already stand alongside, as equals, the oldest, the proudest, and the strongest of nations. Aye, and if we be true to our-selves—if we disregard sectional jealcusies and local time for metal on the constitution and the laws, as elves—if we duregard sectional jeacuages and the away as we would to the issues of life—soon shall we stand at the head of the civilized world;

No fleets can stop thy progress, no archies bid thee stay.
But onward, onward thy march shall hold its way.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1832.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribime :

A copy of The Tribune of Oct. 20 has just been shown me, which contains an Address to the Land Re-formers of this State, signed by the "State Central Committee,"stating reasons why Land Reformers should vote for Gen. Scott for President, and in support of the vote for Gen. Scott for President, and ill support of the entire Whig ticket, of which appeal I know noticing, pro-sor con, until this day, having seen it in The Tribute. As I discent from many of its conclusions, and support for Pre-ident John P. Hile, and the "Free Democratic" State ticket, should I undertake to commend to Land m to support in the present campaign,

Ample.

Hoping this correction will be made by The Tribunc
at as early a day as possible, I remain respectfully
Yours for Progress and Reform,

EUROPE.

Flax-British Annexation-Teleky and Haynau, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Telloune.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15, 1852. As the flax production in America is of growing importance, I call your attention to the excellent arto-day's Times, on Flax Industry in Ireland, where the process of steam-rotting, patented by Watt is minutely described. It is just being carried out by the Mesers, Leadbetter, of Belfast, and appears likely to supersede all the other processes of preparing the flax bre. As the political world is very dull, the Empire in France a fait accompli, and the negotiations of the Zoll verein do not promise a speedy solution, the papers like to expatiate on the "territorial aggressions" 'policy of conquest" of the United States. They speak out the "annexation of Louisiana and Florida" (sic) in the same way as of the annexation of Texas, New Mexico and California, (sic) but they forget their own history. It is more interesting to review the progress of the policy of conquest of Great Britain during the present century, emitting altogether Gibraltar and insincteenth that Malta, occupied perfidiously by the great Napolcon, was retaken by the English from the French, but not to restore it to the rightful proprietors. the Order of St. John, but to keep it as a fortress, dominating the Mediterranean. England had no title what ever to take possession of that valuable island. The Ionian Isles were occupied under the false preteuse of protestion, which was unsought for, and is continuously sclaimed by the Islanders. The Cape was taken and is held against the desire of the population, and selfgovernment is withheld from them until now. Adea, at the entrance of the Red Sea, was occupied under no other title than the alleged necessity for a coal station. Afghanistan was conquered, that Russian diplomacy Mohammed; and, when the patriotic spirit of the moun taineers destroyed the British army, the poor Amers of Sindh had to pay the penalty. Their Sovereignty was conflected, though they had always proved faithful allies to the English; and, had they not permitted that the English army should occupy their country in a peaceful way, and get provisions from the stores of Sindh during the Cabul campaign, the Indian Empire would have probably gone to pieces in 1836. Assess and Tenasseries were wrested from Rirma, and Hong Kong from China, only because the Emperors of Birma and of Chine thought that they were as independent as the Kings or Queens of England, and that they, therefore, were allowed to adopt the system of commercial and political economy which they thought most fit for their countries; but, as the English were free traders, and the Emperor of China an enemy of the optum potent he was compelled by the armies and navy of England to submit to their system of political economy. The con-fiscation of the Kingdom of the Raja of Sanara was an act of injustice and of ingratitude unequaled in history, and while the armies of England march against the

The Austrian papers contain the statement that the disciplinal punishment of florging has just been introgery, Crestic and Transplacate. The friends of the Au-

capital of the Burmese Empire, pocketing again a slice of India, the virtuous statesmen of The Tours thunder

against the "fearful progress of the policy of con-quest" in the United States. They should first investi-

gate their titles to the Punjand and to Heligoland before

they dare to speak about Texas, New-Mexico and Cali-

trian Empire can learn from this decree the asture of the progress and civilization of the imperial institutions, and the fact that flogging has not been a legal punishment either in Hungary or in Croasia and Transylva-nia. Its blessings belonged exclusively to the provinces, where the imperial power was unchecked by the Con-

The following challenge of the eminent Hungarian refugee, Count Ludislas Teleky, to Marshal Haynau, has appeared in The Army and Navy Dispatch. It remains

without answer:

"General: I consider you as one of the murderers of the thirteen Hungarian Generals executed at Arad, of Count Louis Bathylany, of Barons Srismund Perenyi and John de Jeszenák, of Ladislas Cányi and Emeric Szassyay, executed by your orders at Pesth besides a great number of other victims, whose blood calls for engranse? The thirteen Generals whom you had assassinated were the heroes of our War of independence, and the upholders of the good rights of Hungary. I was intimately acquainted with my relation, the Baron de Jeszenák, and also with Baron Sigismond Perényi and Ladislas Csényi, who were justly counted smong the most distinguished and the most respected men of my country. Count Louis Bathylany—that great soul of immortal memory—one of the glories of Hungary, was my best friend. You can doubtless guess, General the satisfaction which you cave to me. It is now nearly a year that I have borne death in my heart, severtheless. I have had patience up to the oversent hoar. Think, then, what I must have suitered! Yet, for the satisfaction which you cave me. I thought that I ought to wait to ask it until you had again entered a private station in life. That satisfaction, I am sure, you will not refuse me, for you cannot account for it upon any pretext, and you cannot with to add to the many epithets which you have aiready earned the title of a coward. Fix the piace and the time for our meeting, the piace least distant from Paris; and the, I pray you, fix a country where I may be permitted to go. It were superituous to tell you that I could not go into Germany. I shall be accompanied by two seconds.

"Mentmorrecy, Sept. II, 1330."

This letter has remained without a reply, although you request. without unswer:
"GENERAL: I consider you as one of the murderers

"Mentaurrescy, Sept. II, 1830."

This letter has remained without a reply, although you received it. I determined to have patience until now, because you quitted Aix-la Chapelle to return to Austria and to Hungary, and have remained there since that time. Now that I know that you are at Octonic I hasten to assure you that my opinions and sentiments concerning you have not changed—and I reflected my demand. Will you refuse? Will you still persist in silence? I cannot believe in so great infuray—in so much cowardice! In that case, I shall only have to declare to you that you inspire me with equal contempt as horror, and that you are in my eyes quite as vile and abject, and quite as cowardly, as you are peridious and blood-thirsty.

The charticement which you will force me to give you The charterent water you will refer to go very source for our don't reply to me promptly—in two days hence at the latest;—this chastis-ment, which i shall give to you in the face of the world, will be the publication of this letter.

In consideration of the difference of our ages, and of

the great motives which lead me to address you thus, I can choose no other arms than pistols. Please to direct your answer to Lendon, to the care of Colonel Nicholas de Vriss, 22 Pickering Terrace, Paddington.

Count Ladislass Trient.

Apparil, 1832.

A P. C.

PNGLAND

Pauperism and Free Trade-The Approaching Commercial Crisis.

ndeact of The N.Y. Tribune. London, Friday, Oct. 15, 1852. In a malt-house in Banbury, Mr. Healey,

President of the Board of Trade, lately explained to his assembled farming friends that Pauperism had decreased but by circumstances which had nothing to do with free trade : and above all, by the famine of Ireland, the discovery of gold abroad, the exodus of Ireland, the great demand consequent thereon for British shipping, &c., &c. We must confess that "the famine" is quite as radical a remedy against Pasperism as arsenic is against rats.

At least," observes The Landon Economist, "The to ries must admit the existing prosperity and its natural result the emptied workhouses." The Economies then attempts to prove to this incredulous President of the Board of Trade, that workhouses have emptied themseves in consequence of free trade, and that if free trade is allowed to take its full development, they are likely to disappear altogether from the British soil. It is a pity that The Economist's statistics do not prove

what they are intended to prove.

Modern industry and commerce, it is well known,
pass through periodical excles of from 5 to 7 years, in which they, in regular succession, go through the different states of quiescence—next improvement—growing confidence—activity—prosperity—excitement—overtrading-convulsion-pressure-stagnation-distressending again in quiescence.

Recollecting this fact, we will revert to the statistics of The Economist.

From 1834, when the sum expended for the relief of the poor amounted to £6,377,255, it fell to a minimum of £4,641,741 in 1837. From that date it rose again every year until 1843, when it reached £5,208,027. In 1844, 45 and 46, it again fell to £4,254,204, and rose egain in 1847 and '48, in which latter year it amounted to £6,180,764,—almost as high as in 1834, before the introduction of the new Poor Law. In 1849, 30 and 31 it fell again to £4,724,619. But the period of 1834-37 was a period of prosperity: that of 1838-42, a period of crisis and stagnation: 1843-46, a period of prosperity: 1847

and '48, a period of crisis and stegnation, and 1843-1852 again a period of prosperity.

What, then, prove these statistics i in the best of cases, the common place tautology that British paperism rises and fails with the alternate periods of stagnation and prosperity, independently of either free trade or protection. Nay, in the free trade year of 1852 we find the Poor Law expenditures higher by £320,122 than in the year of protection, 1837, in spite of the Irish Famine, the "nuggets" of Australia, and the steady stream of

emigration.

Another British Free Trade paper attempts to prove that exports rise with free trade, and prosperity with exports, and that with prosperity pauperism must decrease and finally disappear; and the following figures are to prove this. The number of able-bodied human beings deemed to subsist by parish support was:

Jan. 1, 1849, in 509 Unions, 201,644.

Lev. 1, 1850, in 679 Unions, 181,159

Jan. 1, 1850, in 609 Unions, 181,159.
Jan. 1, 1851, in 609 Unions, 154,525. Comparing herewith the export lists, we find, for exports of British and Irish manufacture:

1848: 448,916,395
1849. 58,910,883
1850. 65,756,032

And what proves this table ? An increase of exports And what proves this table? An increase of exports of £8,954,585 redeemed above 20,000 persons from pauperism in 1849; a further increase of £6,845,149 redeemed 20,634 more in 1850. Now, even supposing freetrade to do entirely away with the industrial cycles and their reiessingles, then the redemption of the total number of able-bodied paupers would under the present system, require an additional increase of the foreign trisle of £50,000,000 annually, that is to say, an increase of very near 100 per cent. And these sober-minded Bourgoois staticians have the courage to speak of "Unputsa"—Verily, there are no greater Utopists in existence than these Bourgeois optimists.

staticians have the courage to speak of "Utopists."—
Verily, there are no greater Utopists in existence than
these Bourgeois optimists.

I have just got hold of the documents published by
the Poor Law Board. They prove indeed that we are
experiencing a numerical decrease of paupers against
1848 and 51. But from these papers there tollows at the
same time: From 1841-44 the average of paupers was 1.43:
571—1845-48 it was 1.600,257. In 1859 there were 1.803.
30e paupers receiving in-door and out-door relief, and in
185) they numbered 1.600,257. In 1859 there were 1.803.
30e paupers receiving in-door and out-door relief, and in
185) they numbered 1.600,257. In 1859 there were 1.803.
30e paupers receiving in-door and out-door relief, and in
185) they numbered 1.600,357, or rather more than the
average of 1845-48. Now, if we compare those numbers
with the population as verified by the census, we find
that there were in 1841-48, 89 paupers to every 1.000 of
the population, and 90 in 1851. Thus in reality pauperirm has increased above the average of 1841-48, and that
in spite of free trade, famine, presperity, in spite of the
nuggets of Austria and the stream of emigration.

I may notice on this occasion, that the number of criminals has increased also, and a glance at The Lance, a
medical journal, shows that the shalleration and poisoning of articles of tood has hitherto kept up space with
free trade. Every week The Lance causes a now penic in
London by unraveling freat mysteries. This paper has
established a complete commission of inquiry of physcians, chemists, &c., for the examination of the arricles
of food sold in London. Possoned colore, poisoned tea,
poisoned vineger, poisoned cayenne, poisoned pickles—
everything mixed with up with poison—that is the
require winding up of the reports of this countiesion.

Either side of the Bourgeots commercial policy, Free
Trade or Protection, is, of course, equally incapable of
doing awey with incret that are the mere necessary and
natural results of the economical b

natural results of the economical oses of bodycous sec-city. And a matter of a million of paupers in the British workhouses is as inseparable from British prosperity, as the existence of eighteen to twenty millions in gold in the Bank of England.

This once settled in reply to the Bourgeois phantasts, who on one hand hold up as a result of Free Trade, what is a further necessary consequent of every period of

This once settled in reply to the Bourgeois phantasis, who on one hand hold up as a result of Free Trade, what is a more necessary concentiant of every period of prosperity in the commercial cycles, or who, on the other hand, expect things from Bourgeois prosperity which it cannot possibly bring about. This once settled there can be no doubt that the year 1852 is one of the most simily years of prospersy England ever enjoyed. The public revenue, in spice of the repeal of the window tax, the shipping returns, the export lists, the quotations of the money market, showe all, the unprecedented scrivity in the manufacturing districts, bears an irreturable testimony to this fact.

But the most superficial knowledge of commercial history from the beginning of the moment is approaching either the commercial cycle will enter the phase of expeculation and correlation. Not at all r shout the Bourgeois optimists. In no previous period of prospective was there less speculation than in the prosent and Our present prosperity is founded upon the production.

of articles of issumediate usefulness, which enter into consumption almost as rapidly as they can be brought to market, which leave to the producer an adequate profit, and stimulate renewed and ealarged production. In other words, what distinguishes this present prosperity is the fact that the existing surplus expital has thrown, and is throwing itself, directly into industrial production. According to the late report of Mr. Leonard Horner, Inspector General of Factories, there took place in 1851 as increase in cotton factories alone equal to 3,717 horse power. His enumeration of factories in course of construction is almost endless. Here a spinning mill with 150 horse power, there a weaving shed for 600 looms for colored goods, another spinning factory for 60,000 spindles and 620 horse power, another for spinning and weaving with 200, another with 330 horse power, etc. The largest, however, is building near Bradford, (Yorkebire,) for the masufacture of Alpaca and mixed goods. "The magnitude of this concern, which is erecting for Mr. Titus Salt, may be inferred from the fact that it is calculated to cover six statute acres of ground. The principal building will be a massive stone edifice of considerable architectural pretunctions, having a single room in it 540 feet long, and the machinery will include the latest inventions of we knowlesiged merit. The engines to move this transmass of machinery are making by Mesurs Fairbairn, of machinery will include the latest inventions of acknowledged merit. The engines to move this immense mass of machiners are making by Mesers. Fairbairn, of Marchester, and they are calculated to work 1,200 horse-power. The gas works alone will be equal to those of a smell town, and will be erected upon Whites hydrocarben system, at a cost of 24,000. It is calculated that 5,000 lights will be required, consuming 100,000 cm-bic feet of gas per diem. In addition to this expensive factory, Mr. Sait is building 100 cottages for the work-people in its immediate neighborhood."

factory. Mr. Said is building 700 cottages for the work-pecple in its immediate neighborhood."

What, then, follows this enormous investment of cap-ital for immediate industrial production? That the crisi-will not come? By no means; but on the confeary, that it will take a far more dangerous character than in 1847, when it was more commercial and monetary than indu-trial. This time it will fail with its heaviest weight upon triel. This time it will tail with us heaviest weight does the many-actualing districts. Let the unequaled starns tion of 1808-42 be recalled to mind, which, too, was a direct result of industrial over-production. The more surplus copital concentrates itself in industrial produc-tion, instead of dividing its stream amongst the manisurplus capital concentrates itself in industrial production, instead of dividing its stresm amongst tax manifold channels of speculation, the more extensive, the
more lasting, the more direct will the cris's fell quantitaworking masses and upon the very direct of the uniddle
class. And it, in the moment of revulsion, the whole
overwhelming mass of goods on the market already
takes at once the form of hunbering ballest, how much
more must this be the case with these numerous calaryed or newly-erected factories, just far enough a frame of
to begin to work and for which it is of vital importance
to set to work at once? If every time when capital deserts its habitual jounimers in channels of circulation,
this desertion creates a panic which reaches even into
the parlor of the Bank of England, how much more so
a similar state qui pow in a moment when an immense
amount has thus been turned into fixed capital in the
stape of mills, machinery, etc., which begin to work only
at the outbreak of the crisis, or which partially require
further some of circulating capital before they can be
get into workable condition.

I take from The Friend of India snother feet significative of the character of the approaching crisis. From a

e of the character of the approaching crisis. From a tement of the commerce of Calgutta in 1852 therein stained, it results that the value of cotton goods twist contained, it results that the value of cutton goods two and yarn imported into Calcutta in 1851, amounted to £4,074,090, or nearly two-thirds of the whole trade. It this year the whole amount of these imports will be larger still. The imports into Bombey, Madras, Singa pure are not even comprised herein. But the crisis of 17 has given such revelations of Indian trade, that no-dy can retain the slightest doubt of the final results of

body can retain the slightest doubt of the final results of an industrial prosperity, in which the imports of "our Indian Empire" count for two-thirds of the whole. So much as to the character of the state of convulsion which is to follow in the wake of the present state of prosperity. That this convulsion will came down in 1833, is prognosticated by many symptoms, especially the picthory of gold at the Bank of England, and the particular chromatances under which this large indus of builling takes place.

the picthery of gold at the Bank of England, and the particular chromanance under which this large indus of hullion takes place.

At this moment there are £21,53,000 in built on the venits of the Bank of England. It has been attempted to explain this indux by the surplus production of gold in Anstrain and California. A simple glance at facts proves the incorres thress of this view.

The increased quantity of builtion in the Bank of England represents, in reality, nothing but the diminished import of other commodities; in other words a large surplus of exports over imports. The last trade has show, in fact, a considerable decrease of imports in hemp, sugar, tes, tobacco, wines, wood, grains, oils, co-cos, flour, indigo, hides, potatoes, bacon, ports, butter, cheese, hums, lard, tice, and almost all the manufactures of the European continent and of British India. There was an evident over-importation in 1850 and 1851, and this, as well as the increased price of bread stude on the Continent in consequence of a bad harvest, tends to keep down imports. The imports of cotion and flax alone shown in mercase.

This surplus of exports over imports explains why the rate of exchange is invorable for England. On the other hand, the balancing by gold of this excess of exports, causes a large portion of British capital. Hence the present abundance of lossable capital and the low rate of interest. First class paper is at 194, a 2 per cent. Now, if you compare any history of trade, say Tooke's History of Priox, you find that the coincidence of these symptoms: unusual accumulation of builton in the cellars of the Back of England, excess of exports over imports, invorable rate of exchange, abundance of leanable capital, and low rate of interest, regularly opens, in the couthe Bank of England, excess of exports over imports, invorable rate of exchange, abundance of loanable capital, and low rate of interest, regularly opens, in the commercial cycle, that phase where prosperity passes into existement, where on one hand overtrading in imports, on the other, wild speculations in all sorts of attractive bubbles, is sure to beein. But this state of excitement itself, is only the precursor of the state of convalsion. Excitement is the highest spax of prosperity; it does not produce the crisis, but it provokes its outbreak.

I knew very well that the official economical fortons-tellers of England will consider this view exceedingly heterodex. But when since "Prosperity Robinson," the famous Chancellor of the Exchequer, who in 1825, just before the appearance of the crisis, opened Perlisment with the prophecy of immense and unshakeable prosperity—when have these Bourgeois optimists ever forceen or predicted a crisis! There never was

asic prosperity—when have these bourgeous optimises ever forseen or predicted a crisis! There never was a single period of prosperity, but they profited by the occasion to prove that this time the medial was without a reverse, that the inexonable fait was this time sundued. And on the day, when the crisis broke out, they held themselves harmless by chastising trade and industry with reversely common along transfer was the variety want of with moral, common-place preaching against want

with moral, common processing the moral of t

ADDITIONAL CALIFORNIA NEWS.

We give below a full detail of the news from our California files, received by the Georgia, in addition to the items in our Morning Edition of Saturday.

We are indebted to the obliging Purser of the Georgia, George R. Fairebild, Esq., and to Adams & Co.'s and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Expresses for the prompt delivery of valuable favors.

Shipment of Gold Dust.

By the following statement it will be seen that the smount of gold dust sent forward by the Tennessee Oct. 1-being for 14 days-reaches the enormous

sum of \$2,272,500.			
Answer & Co	1615.000	Gridemith & May	419,339
Page Lucia & Co	500 (00)	Cooke Bros. & Co	11,300
B. Davidson	230,400	J. B. Thomas	10,300
Purpoyee & Co		Collins, Cushman & Co	15,200
First Pedvety & Co	74.201	Spitz & Newbouse	15,000
Dietel, Sather & Church	AC. 5(3)	Schloss Eris	-33,260
Ferce, Holman & Co	51,768	W. Miller	13.000
Tallant & Wilde	41.100	N. Smith	12,000
Carr. Briers & Co	42,578	Lunard Freies	11/371
Wels, Pargo & Co	51,370	thoughans & Reymolds	11,719
McNuity Carothers & Co.	+0,270	A. H. Spotkeworth	11,573
S. T. Meter & Comment	21.000	Jones & Co.	11.000
F. Argent & Co	\$2,692	J. Seligman & Co	10.60
Umer. Yegenharm & Co.	21.1.0		-
P. C. Main & Co	20,100	Total	277.784

Summary of News.

Since the sailing of the last steamer nothing of importance has occurred. The news from the interior relating to mining affairs is somewhat uninteresting, owing to the scarcity of water. Large numbers of miners, however, are in the expectation of doing a good winter's business, dating from the rainy season.

On agricultural affairs, the returns from the

interior are interesting and encouraging—the Annual Agricultural and Horticultural Fair at Sacramento is now being held; among the prizes to be awarded are eighty silver cups and goblets, and to those accustomed to American and European standards, the weight and dimensions of some of the vegetable specimens a almost incredible. We have not space to refer to the at length. Among the most attractive features of the Fair is a grand plowing match, at which many of the farmers of that section will take part.

The bealth of our city continues to be good. inparatively few deaths have taken place, and the few ses of cholera have readily yielded to medical treat-The two theaters are well patronized. Mr.

The two theaters are well patronized. Mr. Proctor, the manager of the American, has been very happy in the production of a succession of gorgeous spectacles, much in the style of Kimball's Boston Muscum. At the Adelphi, a number of sterling English dramas have been produced, under the management of the Bakers. The elder Booth has been engaged for four nights only, previous to the salling of the steamer. He has appeared in his three famous characters, Richard III, Shylock, and Sir Gles Overreach. He sails in the Teunessee for home, bidding a last farewell to his California friends. Biscaccianti and the Alleghanians are singing in the mountains.

Esq., as one of the candidates for the Supreme Beach. He was from New-Jersey, where his father's family resides. For several years connected with the Bar of this city, he enjoyed a practice as a member of a prominent firm, large and hierative, and carned for himself a character for ability only inferior to his reputation for personal interrity.

E. W. F. Sloan, Esq., of this city, has been

ninated by the State Central Committee to fill the anoy occasioned by his death. The immigration is fast coming in, and the The immigration is fast coming in, and the reports of sckness and privation on the plains are heart-rending in the extreme. The relief train sent out by the State to their assistance have been guilty of the meanness of selling them food and water.

The health in some portions of the mines is bad. At Burton's Bar, Parks' Rer, and Ousley's Bar, several cases of sporadic cholera have occurred, which have proved fatal.

have proved fatal.

A company of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, numbering 100 under the command of Major Fitzgerald, have left this city for Shasta.

More interest is manifested in political affairs

More interest is manifested in political affairs than ever before in the history of our State. The Whits are at work in every section with an extract determination, and can scarcely fan of success. Mass meetings have been held in all the large towns and villages. Hon, T. Butler King, Hon, E. D. Baker, Hon, Geo, C. Bates, and our candidates for Congress, Gea, B. Tingley and P. L. Edwards, and W. W. Hawks, Estimated the state of Supreme Court Clerk, with many other sterling Whites, are stumping the State for Scott and Graham. Unless trickery and corruption triumph, as in our last election, the State is sure for Scott and Graham.

In San Francisco, a Whig Club has been formed in every ward. Meetings are held nightly. Nomina-tions for part of the municipal officers have been made, and everything is being done to secure Wing supremacy

Hon. T. Butler King has resigned his office as Collector of the port of San Francisco, and his resigna-tion has been accepted by the President. Mr. King has been eminently successful in the exercise of his duties, and he will retire from office with a consciousness of having feithfully performed his obligations to the admin-letration, and with the approval of the great body of the business ugen of San Francisco.

The Clippers, Union, N. B. Palmer, and S. Bishop, and the ship John Jay, have arrived. The latest dates from Oregon are to the 18th

inst. A new paper has been started at Puget Sound, called *The Columbian*. Coal has been discovered in large quantities at Puget Sound,

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SEIGIDE.—Captain anothers, of the Danish brig Melitta, lyiny in our har-or, committed suicide on board his vessel about 4 [San Francisco Herald, Oct.]

The Herald says: A beautiful lump of Austrain gold was exhibited to us yesterday. It was ceived fately by one of our shipping houses. A la trade is springing up between California and Austra and the number of persons who are leaving here to their fortunes in the mines of the latter is very large.

Narrative of the Loss of the ship Huntress Shipwreck and Suffering of the Crew. The following account of the loss of the ship

Huntrees, Capt. Gibbs, of New Bedford was brought by the bark Busseil, which arrived at this port yesterday from Bhering's Strait. The narrative is given by Capt.

On the 24th of April, the Huntress was off the island "On the 24th of April, the Huntress was of the samin of Karaghinsko, on the coast of Kamscharks, when strong gaies commenced to blow from the eastward. At 8 P. M. took in sail and hove to under close recest maintop-sailand staysail headed N. N. E. At 7 A. M. of the 25th were round to the 8 S. E.—in wearing split for topsail— at 8, while trying to take in maintopsail, the foot rope parted and went as far as the close recf. The gale con-tinued to blow heavils—by a under main semecer—

"We then undertook to bend another fore-ail, but the sea mrking a clear breach over us, prevented. By this time the boats were all gone from the chains—the bul-warks and main batches were stove in. Every man then began to look out for himself, seeing no chance to save the ship. At 8 P. M. she struck on the rocks of Karaglainsko, and filled—we cut away the masts, and she beat up as far as she could. Being the top of the tide when she struck, the ebb left us all wet and cold with no dry clathes to shift—soon after heeled on the starboard side, in which assigned we remained part 8 schede on when she struck, the ebb left us all wet and cold with no dry clother to shift—seen after heeled on the starboard side, in which position we remained until 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, when we succeeded in landing all hands with the only remaining boat, and she hally store. We had great trouble in saving the boat, as she capsized and filled twice. Our next thought was to look for a pince of sheller. We made our transparent lack or a place of shelter. We made our fire under a ledge f rock, as the snow was eight feet deep. Here we re-naized for 28 days, suffering much from the inclemen-y of the weather. Ten or twelve of the measuremore

or less frozen.

"After being on shore nineteen days, and seeing no chance for relief, we commenced building a schooner one and a list miles from the wreck on the side of a littl. Between this spot and the shore the snow was from fifteen to twenty feet deep. On the 21st of May we had the setisfaction of seeming four ships standing in. The Mate and four men put off and boarded the ship Mouengahela, Scabury, of New Bedford, who immediately rent two boats to our relief. Next day we repaired on board, where we were kindly treated by the Captain and officers, for which I am under many obligations to them, as well as to Capt, Newry, of the ship Brooklyn, of New-Bedford, for his exertions in beating up his ship to our relief, and taking off part of the crew. The crew, as is usual, has been distributed among several ships. The island where the Huntress lies is very erroneously had down. It lies forty three miles further north than it appears on the late charts. I am also under many obligations to Capt, Coote, of the bark Russell, of San Francisco, for kind attentions received from him and his officers while on board his vessel."

The Pussell beings intelligence also of the loss. After being on shore nineteen days, and seeing no

The Russell brings intelligence also of the loss of two other whalers. The ship Superior of New-Lon-den, Capt. Babcock, went ashore in the Gulf of Holy Cross about the 20th of July. See had on board 600 barrels of oil, of which about 200 were taken of by the North Star, Capt. Brown. The natives around the Gulf

The ship Warren, Capt. Heath, of Warren, was burnt at sea about July 10th, in Anadir Sea. All hands were saved. [San Francisco Herald, Sept. 22. Another Ship Huntress Wrecked-Full&

Particulars.

The ship Huntress, Capt. Soule, from San Francisco, bound to Hong Kong, was wrecked on the Maro (coral) Reef, about 700 miles distant from the Sandwich Islands, on the night of the 20th May. The Maro Reef was laid down erroneously on the captain's chart, (a French one.) making a difference in position of is miles, in addition to which the set of the current northward put the Huntress about 38 miles out of her reckoning. The H. was owned by Mesers. Sage & Smith, merchants in San Francisco, and was insured for the sum of \$20,000. The following letter, dated Hong Kong, Aug. 2, which we copy from The Alta California. gives a detailed account of the accident and the subse

gives a detailed account of the accident and the subsequent suffering of the crew.

"The Huntress struck on Maro Reef, about seven hundred rolles west of the Sandwich Islands, on the night of the 20th of May, and bilged in a short time. It was a beautiful night, and she was carrying all sail before a seven anot beeze. We had not the slightest likes of danger, as the reef in the captain's chart is hid down is miles north of the true latitude, and besides, we afterward found that a trong current had been slid ay carrying her out of her true course. Nothing could be seen of the danger, as it is eleven feet below the surface, and neither broke nor showed likely by any discoloration of the water in the darkness of the night. As soon as she struck, everything was done to get her off, but she stuck fast, and struck heavily and incessantly all the time. The kedges were got out, but the sharp corsal rocks cut the cables as soon as they were strained upon, and she bilged before morning.

"I never saw man do more than Capthin Soule, and indeed every man on board did his duty well. She did not break up for four days, so that we had time to repair the boate, which were not in the most seaworthy state, and would have drowned us all if we had been obliged to resort to them immediately. Fortunately we had time to put them in order and fit them out with

obliged to resort to them immediately. Fortunately we had time to put them in order and fit them out with masts and sails, and everything they would carry for our support.
"We finally left her on the 25th, in three boats. She

"We finally left her on the 25th, in three boats. She was then breaking up fast, though the masts had been cut away to ease her. Capt. Soule, myself, a Chinaman and six men were in the long boat and the remainder divided between the other two boats, "We were fourteen days in them, feeling, as you may imagine, very budly, and on strict starvation disct. We tried at first to reach the Sandwich Islands, but could not best up against the wind, and at length bore away

for Guam, one of the Marrianne group, the nearest inhabited land to leeward, and that 3,000 miles off. We managed to keep in company until the 23th of June, when one of the boats, containing the second mate, a Chinaman and three seamen, got separated at night, and we have never since seen them.

three seamen, got separated at night, and we have never since seen them.

"On the 14th day, we fell in with the Gentoo, bound from San Francisco to Manila, and after a few hours of anxions suspense, succeeded in attracting her attention, and were picked up and taken to Manila. We were forty four days on board of her, and a week at Manila before one could get up here. We arrived here on the 1st in the Hamburg bark Carl and Herman, and will leave for San Francisco in the Rob Roy, or in the British ship Nile, whichever sails first and takes us cheapest. Captain Sonle extended protest in Manila. We suffered a good deal from exposure, being soaked one moment said dried by a secorching sun the next, but we kept our health, and hope the poor fellows who are missing got safe to Guam. They had provisions for fifteen days, and had only to keep on their course, as we were picked up within 1,000 miles of that island by the Genton.

Ship William Watson, McFerland, from this port for Hong Kong, experienced very bad weather, and was

Hong Kong, experienced very bad weather, and was dismasted on the 6th of July, thirty miles cast of the Bashee Islands. She arrived at Hong Kong, July 19, moder jury masts.

Death of Captain Land.

Captain Land, of the American clipper-ship

Captain Land, of the American clipper-ship Challenge, died of dysentery at Whampoa, on the 26th July. Upon opening his body, several rusty nails were found in him, one of which had passed through the left lobe of his hungs. It is thought that he must have swallowed them when a bey.

The intelligence of Capt, Land's death was received here with deep and general sorrow. He was well known among us as a thereugh seamen, and most estimable man, and was universally respected and beloved for his gentlemently department and great goodness of heart. He example and character are well worthy the imitation of the younger members of his profession. The China Mail, in noticing his death, says:

"Capt. Land was a native of Massachusetts, and has been look known as one of the most upright and intelligent shipmasters sailing out of the United States, preeniment for all those manly virtues which characterize a seaman, and a man distinguished by his benevolence, urbanity and good sense. His last hours were marked by the calimoses and resignation of a Christian; and but a short time prior to his death he said, 'I have not a wise unfaithlied.'

The first efficer of the clipper-ship Witchcraft was to take command of the Challenge, and sail for Loudon.

Mining News.

The Union says there is now on exhibition at the banking house of Mills, Townsend & Co. a lump of gold receraly taken out at Downseville, which is one of the breest and handsemest ever found in California. This splendid specimen is nearly pure, and weighs two hundred and four owners and three dollars! The same m have also another lump, perfectly pure

The Placer Herald gives the following inter-escription of the Bear River Water and Mining Company Canal

The water of Bear River is introduced into a fume

The water of Bear River is introduced into a dume six feet by three and a half, at a point some three miles above illinoistows, thence conveyed by canal, dumas and acqueducts on the slopes of the mountains some eighteen miles, parallel with the river; thence leaving the river by a circuitous rouse, about ten miles to a point near Bear River House, where it crosses the Auburn and lilinoistown road by an aqueduct; thence about eight noise, to the dividing ridge between the waters of Bear River and the North Fork of the American River.—Through this ridge a Tunnel has been greatward 2,000 River and the North Fork of the American River.—
Through this ridge a Tunnel has been excavated 2,000 feet in length, at an expense of \$60,000. The waterdischarged by the Tunnel passes down a ravine, intercepting Dry Creek at the Mammath Sawmill, where it is to ken up by a reservoir; thence about three miles by tunes and canal, where, owing to a depression, and to mention the elevation, requires an aqueduct of about half a mile in length, which has been constructed, rescaing a point commanding the entire unining region. The main caral, with its laterals, is not less than seventy miles in length.

main carsi, with its laterals, is not less than seventy miles in length.

Of the superstructures on the line, they are permanent and substantial. Of the Menamoth Aqueduct, some \$5.0 feet in length, 147 feet high, containing some \$0.000 cubic feet of hewn and sawed limber, is worthy the actention of artists, and will command the admiration of all who can appreciate works of srt. There are eight squeducts on the line complete and being completed. The water has been introduced, and reached about 25 miles, but owing to the present low stage of water in the liest River, and the great amount of absorption is being diminished, and the canal rendered impervious confequent upon the character of the soil over which if passes, its progress is tardy. The absorption is water as it becomes sturated, and when this is the case nothing forbids its immediate introduction into Aubura and the mines generally.

nething forbids its immediate introduction into Aubura and the mines generally.

The capitel stock of this company is at present \$350,000 \$800,000 of which has already been disbursed. On the 18th inst. \$30,000 was levied on stock, payable in two instalments, on the 1st and 15th October, to meet present liabilities, and those holding the paper of the Company may rest assured that nothing will be warring on the part of the stockholders to make provision for the light dation of their paper at an early day. The stockholders will be justified in the turther prosecution of this work, requiring a capital stock of \$500,000, which will be done as circumstances require.

Its present Board of Directors consists of S. W. Lovell, of Auburn, President; Robert Rogers and Chas. H. Reckwell, of San Francisco, Joel Ball, of Sacramento,

the present Board of Objectors consists of S. W. Lovell, of Auburn, President; Robert Rogers and Chas. H. Reckwell, of San Francisco, Joel Ball, of Sacramento, and E. S. Peck, of Maryeville, Directors; Jas. Elwards, of Auburn, Tressurer; J. R. Crandall, of Auburn, Secretary. The stock consists of one hundred and twenty-hares, par value \$2,916 66 each. Of these shares existy-these are owned in San Francisco, fourteen in Sacramento, nine in Marysville and therty-four by resident stockholms. THE COVOTEVILE DIGGINGS .- The miners in

these claims are said by the Echo to be deing well. A new company started about two weeks since, and now have a fair prospect for making money. The company have taken out, within few days good wages.

Tunnel Company.—The Downleville Tunnel

Company have ever since striking the gold, made very THE INDIANS .- The Stockton Republican learns from the Sheriff of Tulare County, that the Indians are quiet, and no slarms are entertained by the settlers. Large numbers of emigrants are settling down on the

pect of that portion of the country being thickly settled, dains with their families. There is every Mortality at the Mines.

An extract from a private letter, dated Yuba River, Sept. 28, says :

"I meant to have sent you a list of the poor miners who have died on this river within the last three

weeks. There have been solemn times at Barton's Bar, Rose's Ear and Park's Bar and within the past three weeks nearly 100 persons have died of cholera. The disease is yet raging at Park's Bar, though decreasing The inhabitants are not much alarmed, as most of the cases arise from some neglect or carelessness on the part of the petient. Three or four women have died at Park's Bor, and their loss is deeply deplored. They were much esteemed, and their lamilies are in deep meuring. I am very sorry not to get their names, but will try to ere another steamer sails. A Mr. Bennett first died, and another ledy by the name of Martin. I will try to bring or send a correct list of all the decessed. I forwarded you by last steamer a list of some of the dead at Barron's Bar. Since then the disease has The inhabitants are not much alarmed, as most of th of the dead at Barton's Bar. Since then the disease has raged along the river down to Park's Bar. It is a mourn-ful picture to pass the scores of new graves along the

Married,
On the 21st Sept., Mr. John P. Buckley to Miss C. A. M. Caberty, if of San Francisco.
In Sacramento, 19th Sept., Jacob Miller to Miss Elizabeth Kearth, to Sacramento County,
Al Deploy: Runch, 19th Sept. Mr. J. P. the Sacramento County.
At Deplor's Rauch, 1984 Sept. Mr. J. R. T. Mahone to Mrs. K. R. Lewion, of the Cosumes Valley.
In Stockton, 25d Sept., Owar Allison to Miss Cathanne Miller, both Tuttlerown, Tabulumne County.
In Weshington County, O. T. August 19, Mr. B. P. M'Lench, of old County, on Mrs. Mary A. Gray, formerly of Vermont.
In Part of County, O. T. Mr. John Thomas, of Oregon City, to the Mary A. Mary M. Mary S. Mariner County.

Mary M. homey, of Benino County.

Sar unnersto, on whiseps. Mr. D. F. Batchelder to Mass Elise
her, both of Placerville. El Dorach County.

Marywille, 18th Sept. Rev. J. ha B. Hill, of Shusta, to Mess Ma.
Carper, on Moormon Island.

Backmanesto, First Sept., J. W. Booler to Mass. Klin. Sears, all of
city. t city, in Newsda, 16th Sept., Mr. Michael Logue to Miss Inabella M. Nye. d etc. greende, 27th Sept. Michael Gray, Esq., Sheriff of Yuba to Miss Sarah A., dataster of the late John Robinson, of

in Son Francisco, 2nd Sept., Mr. Geo. W. Scribner, of San Fran-co, to Mos Mary E. Conterbory, late of Gardiner, Mass. Birth.

In San Francisco, Sept. 25, Mrs. N. K. Levritt, of a son.

Died.

At San Francisco, Sept. 25, Capt. B. W. Wright, the first Harson mater for the port of San Francisco, of Baltimore. At san Francisco, Sept. 26, of typhold fever, Beyon G. Owillin, and Elysams, names of New York City, son of Win. Gwillin, Esq., Chartland, Com. jarthard, Cenn.
Culumbus, Sept. 10. of small past, Robert S. Miller, of Carroll
ory, Mississpp. and 25 years.
Son Function, Sept. 25, Wini Turnure, late of the City of New

ears. a. July 26, of domestery. Copt. Land, of the clipper A: Whitespeer and Delin Lewis, agod 25 years, At Sessens, Sept. 22. John Lewis, agod 25 years, At Stockton, Sept. 23. Leonard Turrons, of Wolster, Maine, agod.

5) serv. A. Son Francisco, Sept. 25. James Doborty, used 20 years. In rox Francisco, on the eith Sept. used 22 years, or parallument, that one of the late Thinnas Cleshire, of Levyrood, Edit In Section 12. Sept. Charles A., son of Charles H. Committee December 12. barringento River, joch Sept., Hiram Burnham, aged 54 circle, Mich.

At Rose's Roy, List Sept., of choices, Dr. John S. Fulton, aged 54 now of Cunton Co. N. T. In Les Angeles, eth Sept. Marin Augustina Abila, one of the oldest orbitation of that example. At French Camp, 10th Sept. Mrs. A., mon of Thos. M. Philader, of

hanner, aged [0] ears, In Stockton, Rub Sept., Mr. Desken On Abbaum Enr. Yolm River, 17th Sept., Edward Kenner, aged bout 27 years, from Sensen County, Office. He had crossed the Plains

in Section ... Sept. 12, William J. Kemp. of Bullimore used in in fan Francisco, um the 18th Sept., Charles Frederick Green, of o, on the lith Sept., Latayette Warren, of Erie.

In an Francisco.

In Sept. method of Jests.

In Sept. method of Jests.

In Sept. method of Market Styrens.

In Sept. francis Life and, of inflammation of the howely E. L.

Larria of horterity of Rome, Co., and To your.

In San Francisco, on the 17th Sept., John Chetwood, Etc., king Newszik, New Jersey, april in Sent., Beary S. Butler, of Boston, N. as,

red if years. In San Francisco, on 17th Sept., Benjamin Gardner, of Man., of the inn of Bolowin & Gardner, No. 15th, and 25 years. In Secremento, 17th Sept., Mr. Horson W. Gray, formerly of Yes. In Sectamente, 17th Sept., Mr. Harner W. Gray, formerly of Sec. York City.

In Sectamente, 16th Sept., Mr. Insucher I. Evans, and these of years, formerly of Phindeshim.

In Sectamente, 16th Sept., Mr. Thomas Gollins, and If years, let of New Orleans.

In Sea Francisco, 27th Sept., Solotoon Colley, late of Wathington, Governor Co., Ohin.

iscenser Co., Ohio.
At Collabo, Sohn Sopt., John Bisping, formerly of Philadelphia, and At Collabo, Sohn Sopt., John Bisping, formerly of Philadelphia, and Indian Street, Indian Street,

a pounieville, mid Sept., Mr. M. Gill, of Eric Co., Osio, In Downieville, mid Sept., Wm. James, aged 3 months, only that It Sacraments., 20th Sept., Wm. James, aged 3 months, only that Stephen W. and May H. Richardson, Jacob. Aftert, of Polassi. At Vary's Ramb., Butte Co., 11th Sept., Jacob. Aftert, of Polassi.

his, aged shout 82.
At Oak Bottom, Shaste Co., 22d Sept., of typhod fever, Mr. N. Phyl., a merty of Enthing h Co., Mo.
In Portland, O. T., 12th Sept., Augusto Mane, aged 26 years, Sta-

William Turmane, of New York, aged 23 years; Herman Montreal, Ca.
South Lea. Child of Mr. Reighart, 2; James H. Bourne, Eighann, Sopt. 14. Child of Mr. Reighart, 2; James H. Bourne, Eighann, Sont, 15. Child of Mr. Reighart, 2; James H. Bourne, Eighann Masse, 27; Emply Perp San Francisco, 9 monther, 18th Lander Francisco, 27; Sept. 28. Child of Mr. Washboart, Mr. Borne, 18th Lander H. Got Nr. Washboart, Mr. San Merchen, 27; Sept. 29. Wm., Shewith, Carlow, Francis, 29; Simborn Infont, No.
Sept. 29. Wm., Shewath, Carlow, Francis, 29; Simborn Infont, No.
Sept. 29. John H. Braine, France, 24; James Moran, Irenan, Anderson, 18th Martin, Practical Applications, No. 18th Williams, Narray, 20; schild of Mrs. Martin, Peter Jameson, Hamburg, Mr. Galler, Northerlett, 40; June Combon, 19th Mr. Peter Hugg, London, 18th Galler, Reptonde, New York, 24; Neinsta Chour, Masses Sunette, 9; David Cannell, Fiverpook, 37; 4000cm; 18th Mr. Fert, 24. Sammel Chochare, Leverpook, 37; 4000cm; 18th Mr. Sterner, 30.

Sept. co-Paul Moden, 18 mouths; Captain Francis R. Wegt, a

verses: Carles Sowst, Germany, 3.; Phomins North, Austrian, 6.; Lis Gamb, R. (released, 50.)
Lis Gamb, R. (released, 50.)
Lis Andre in Nervenesite for the needs reading Sept. 15. Georgic, man, William hardwood, aged 40. of Ohno.; Marken March I American Mr. Sommer R. Feed, 8.; New York, James March I American Mr. Sommer R. Feed, 8.; New York, James March I American Color, and China Charles A. Commisson, 2.; Georgica, 1998.
Liu G., Charles A. Commisson, 4 and 8 months, Massay Safer, Liu, 45. do., Charles A. Commisson, 57, Seedland : David Stape, 3.; Paraman, 47, do.

OREGON.

Our accounts from Oregon are to the 18th of September. Wimple, whose arrest on the charge of mur.

dering his wife we mentioned a short time since, was tried before Judge Nelson, in Clackumas County, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of October.

A road has been cut out between Port Orford and Yreks. Report says that a wagon road can be easily constructed. Packers are now traveling it with

great ease.

Several changes in public office have been made recently in Orogon. Alongo Leland, Surveyor of the port of Milwankee, is supersected: F. S. Helmad, Postmaster at Orogon City, is removed, and W. W. Buck appointed; and T. B. Powers, Postmaster at Augric, we learn, has received notice that his services are no longer wanted. nger wanted.

we wanted.

Where of the erig Eagle.—This vessel was wrecked on the coast of Vancouver's Island, on the night of August 9. We learn from Mr. Edward Tharp, the of the crew, that the Eagle (having a cargo of goods for Indian trade) encientwered to get into a harbor on the Island, with which no one on board was nequained, and there suddenly coming up a strong southeast gale, she went ashore and struck. The crew went ashore as the trade is they could, but no sooner had they handed, than the lunions stripped them of everything they had, provided, the they handed, they handed, then the lunions stripped them of everything they had, provided, the third was they had provide the trade of the second of the second of the wreck.

For five days they conside their excape in a whale boat the second of y after the wreck.

For five days they conside along the Island, suffering every species of indianty wherever they undertook to

is not, and successful on this case in other standard, and it passing through Nootka Sound they were attacked, and the nate, (Mr. Powell) and a man by the asset of Hancock were taken prisoners. Fortunately, however, the id-lated crew so on after this fell in with another trading yeared, on which they were afforded shelter and protection. Some friendly Blackwood Indians being on board, learning their late disaster, armed themselves. bord, learning their lete disaster, armed themselves, and going a here, effected the release of the prisoners by the exchange of a few blankets. All the crew reached the Sound in safety. The Eagle, it will be re-collected, started from from Portland has spring, with a load of passengers for Queen Charlotte's Island.

THE IMMIGRATION.—The tide of overland in-THE INMIGRATION.—The tide of overland immigration continues to roll into our valleys with hereasing replainty and numbers. This year's immigration is unprecedented in the listony of Oregon, both in regard to quantity and quality. In so large an immigration fast less than 10,000, and many say much larger; it is not at all surprising that much suffering is experienced among a portion of them, from the shortness of feed for stock and cearcity of providens; and we learn with much regret that some have died and many others suffered from the larger of the content of the conte regret that some have died and many others sumers from cholers, and other distributes on so long a jour-ney. These unking the averland journey, however, cheuld not expect it without some hardships, compact with what they have been used to experiencing when a

home.

Hearing of the dest tution of many who are on the wry, the citizens of Portland held a meeting on Wednes-dry evening last, appointed a committee to collect su-scriptions to purchase provisions, and distribute them among the destitute on the road. There was some \$400 relect in the spot, and considerable has been raised since. The steamer Flint took up a portion of the

supplies on Thursday morning to the Cascades. A man named James Clewes, an Englishman, 64 years of age, commuted suicide in Clackamas County,

The steamer J. P. Flint loaded with flow, struck on a rock several miles below the Cascader of the Cetumbia River and immediately sunk. The cargo, about 20 tuns, will prove a total loss.

RIO JANEIRO.

We have received by the ship Agnes, Captain Plumer, our files of the Jornal do Comercio to the 19 ult., two weeks later than our previous advices. The news is not important.

A provincial assembly adopted, on the 16th

A provincial assembly adopted, on the lots of September, a project authorizing the Provincial Government to continue the building of a bridge between the city of Pera and Hyba do Sul, for which a contract had been made with Augusto Jeanne.

The Imperial Government has contracted, through the Plenipotentiary of Brazil, at London, with the commercial house of Rathschild, of that city, a loss of £1,000,000, to pry the Portuguese loan that Brad gueranteed when its independence was acknowledged.

The Portuguese loan was to be paid only in 1853, but the Brazilian Government chooses to pay

1853, but the Brazillan Government chooses to pay when favorable for Brazil to obtain the money under

Their Imperial Majesties received an invitation from the Captain of a North American screetesmer, the City of Pittsburgh, to viet her. Their Majesties went on board, accompanied by the Secretary of the Legation and the United States Consul, on \$815th ult, at 11 o'clock A.M. They inspected the cabes and the engines, which were explained to them by the Captain, and which they found the perfection of \$5. Their Majesties accepted from the head of the Captain a glass of water, which they drank while some beautiques of music were played on board of the Ranks steamer, which was near the City of Pittsburgh. At \$6. o'clock, their Majesties, accompanied by the Ministers the Navy, War and Justice, returned to their palace, ain a few hours the City of Pittsburgh steamed away in California.

THE ISTHMUS.

We have our Panama files to Oct. 16. FEDERATION OF THE ISTHMUS .- For some time past, the leading topic of conversation in this dip, both publicly and privately, as well as the main subjected the mative press, have been the discussion of the Integral cace of the Isthmus, or rather the formation of the leading into a Federal State, and suggrestions of analysis to a more powerful country. The matter has already been brought before the public, both through the Government at Regots, and the Canadra Procincial in this city.

city.

The Government at Bogots has acted most liberally in opening the matter for discussion, and the Prochocial Camara here have acted wheely in summoring the people publicly, to express their somements in reference to a separation from their mother State. [Sar. The Panama Water Works Company.—We have the

THE PANAMA WATER WORKS COMPANT—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Thomas H. Jonkin, the grantee of the Panama Water Works Compant, in this city, has succeeded in completing the business of the Company so far as to be embled to proceed, by the first steamer, to New-York, for the purpose of disposing of the remainder of the stock, making the necessary stracts for the pipes, and the carrying on of the win immediately, and other necessary arrangements. Jenkins has, prior to his departure, procured the first of way from the different landed proprietors, through whose property the works are intended to pass; has also obtained from the Cabildo a resolution play by that body, that they consider the works already some, in accordance with the terms of the contract at the time the grant was ceeded to the Company. The same specified in the grant for the completion of the work it wo snd a half years from this time, with a reservativity of six meantle more, if required. Long before this time expires, there can be no doubt, that the make will be in full operation, as the intention is to place the pipes along the line of railroad, and to finish the one in-